

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

GATZERT, THE POPULAR TAILOR,

Is now making up the FINEST
OVERCOATS for \$25 to \$40;
usual price \$35 to \$55.
DIAGONAL SUITS for \$28 to
\$55; usual price \$35 to \$70.
BUSINESS SUITS for \$25 to
\$40; usual price \$32 to \$55.
CASSIMERE PANTS \$5 to \$10;
usual price \$7 to \$14.

ORDER NOW AND SAVE MONEY.

179, 181, 183
CLARK-ST.,
OPEN TILL 9 P. M. CORNER MONROE.

NEW AND POPULAR METHOD
of making double faced cloths es-
pecially and successfully only on the
sewing-machine. Every man
and maid examining this and the other
ad. Davis' Western office, 157 State

DEATHS.

—Jan. 21, at 12 a. m., John Dilling-

er, at the residence of his son, J. W.

—Mrs. Ellen Lynch, widow of

John Lynch, deceased, aged 20 years.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. O'Neil,

Friends of the family, deceased.

(Ireland) papers please see ad.

Mrs. Catherine Mathew, funeral from

St. Patrick's Church Green-st., this

evening. — Mrs. Ellen Lynch, widow

of John Lynch, deceased, aged 20 years.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. O'Neil,

Friends of the family, deceased.

—John Dilling, Feb. 1, at 11 a. m.

New Hampshire, and Minnesota news

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 27, 1900.

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inaries of peace, being intent on compensating any want of political success by a complete military triumph.

ONE OF THE CONDITIONS.
PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Times understands that one of the conditions of the armistice is the march of the Russian army through Constantinople.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.
VIENNA, Feb. 2.—A correspondent at Vienna says it is asserted in diplomatic circles that Count Andrasay's note to Russia passed through the hands of Prince Bismarck and received his approval. Austria has decided to bring forward a resolution to secure the neutrality of the Danube at all hazards.

A VIENNA DISPATCH SAYS: "Austria would only protest against the Russian occupation of Constantinople." The acceptance by Germany and Russia of the idea of a conference at Vienna is announced as certain.

ENGLAND.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London, has received a telegram from the Porte, saying the general basis of armistice and peace were to be signed in Adrianople yesterday. The Chancellor added that he did not know whether they were actually signed nor the nature of their terms.

THE DEBATE.

upon the Government's motion for a supplementary vote was resumed in the House of Commons this afternoon. George Otto Trevelyan (Liberal), member for the Hawk District, strongly supported Foster's amendment to the Government's motion.

The House was not so full as last night.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

He denied that the vote was necessary to strengthen the hands of the Government. The whole object of calling Parliament together has been carefully concealed. The Government felt that they had isolated the country, deprived of power to use its legitimate influence, and resorted to the expedient of a money vote to bolster up their influence and authority.

Mr. Bourke, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, said if they were to speak without reserve there would be no room for a speech or answer to it.

Mr. Gladstone.

Nobly could look at the map of Europe without recognizing that there was much truth in Mr. Lavard's assertion that the Russian terms amounted to the destruction of Turkey's Empire in Europe. It was obvious that this involved problems of the greatest magnitude. It rested with the decision of the House whether a lasting peace should be secured or one made which would be productive of future wars. The Government asked for the vote, no as a war measure, but to enable them to exert the influence of the country, not only on behalf of England, but of all Europe.

MR. GOULDING.

The armistice was signed, Mr. Cross must regret his speech of yesterday, in which he tried every endeavor to establish a charge of intentional duplicity against Russia's efforts for the oppressed people of the East. He had some semblance of excuse, having lost half of each family. It is a nation moving without means of transport and without homes to go to. Englisman cannot imagine the suffering, destitution, and ruin of these last three weeks to an innocent and industrious people."

MUSULMAN PUGNIVES DIARMED.

A Russian official dispatch advised Adriano, Feb. 8, that on the 25th inst. Gen. Strukoff occupied Libea, Barca, and Chorua. He overcame a convoy of between 10,000 and 15,000 wagons and 30,000 men, and took and occupied their officers' positions to facilitate and conceal a long-contested system of fraud against the government. Cossack did not allow him to enter the fort of Chorua, and when he was told of his fraudulent practices, and then asked his opponents what they proposed to do about it. The change in Ministry will cause very few removals among subordinate officers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ANTONELLI CASE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A correspondent from Rome says: "Private telegrams of undoubted authority say the Russians are within twenty-four hours of marching on Constantinople."

BATTALIONS FROM ASIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 1.—Admiral Hobart's forces have arrived from Batoum, bringing ten battalions. Dervish Pasha is expected shortly.

BUCHAREST.

It is not known if Batoum was evacuated in anticipation of a Russian assault, or in fulfillment of stipulations.

FUSING ON.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 1.—The Russian troops are continuing at Jassy.

KESIAN CAPTURED.

LONDON, Feb. 2—3 a.m.—A dispatch from Pera, dated Wednesday, says the Russians have taken Keshan.

THE FUGITIVES.

TERRIBLE DESTINATION.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The relief agent who arrived at Gallipoli with Suleiman Pasha telegraphs: "I will stop here to receive 7,000 refugees from distress. I have seen vast numbers of refugees all over the country dying from cold and hunger. There is a greater exodus now towards the sea. The refugee service performed by me, having lost half of each family. It is a nation moving without means of transport and without homes to go to. Englisman cannot imagine the suffering, destitution, and ruin of these last three weeks to an innocent and industrious people."

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THE LAWLESS CIRCASSIANS.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Foreign Ambassadors have requested the Porte to compel the Circassians to quit Constantinople, and the Porte has promised to take measures to secure public safety.

MASSACRES AND VILLAGES.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A Paris correspondent, telegraphing Jan. 30, says apprehensions of rioting are widespread among the soldiers and peasants. The Circassians are massacred and pillaged near Constantinople. Many residents and caretakers of the French depots.

IN THE FRENCH DEPUTIES.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon the discussion on the various points of a Conservative Depo- tive gave rise to a series of violent scenes. Gaubert and Rouber were engaged each other of responsibility for the disasters of France.

FINANCIAL.

TOPEKA.

TOPEKA, Feb. 1.—There has been but little excitement here to-day. The Citizens' Bank of North Topeka closed its doors, but they only owe \$20,000, and will be able to resume in ten days. The other banks paid all dividends. The Topeka National has been heavily reinforced with currency, and fears no trouble.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 1.—The committee appointed by the depositors of the Topeka Bank and Savings Institution made a partial report to the meeting composed of all the depositors held at the bank yesterday. The committee report a banking account in every respect. There was a unanimous expression among the creditors that the bank should resume at once. The depositing another committee to confer with the bankers and stockholders with whom the bank stands. The bank was the wealthiest one in the State and will probably resume Monday.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Gustavus F. Seehold, wholesale chisel and queenware dealer, 121 Locust street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy. He settled liabilities are about \$28,000. His assets consist of real estate in St. Louis County, part of which is encumbered with a mortgage. The bank has the balance of \$15,000, with outstanding accounts and stock on hand of a value not given.

PONTIAC TWP.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—The conditions of peace to be made with the Turks were the duals of Spylman before Vienna in 1829 and 1833, and he repeated repulses by the Hungarians of his dynasty whose resources were a danger to Europe! The truth is that the present ruler, as regards breadth of dominions, will remain a more formidable potentate than Bajazet or Mohamed II, and may fairly vie with any of his sons prior to the reign of Soliman the Magnificent.

THE GRAND WAR IN THE CRESCENT.

Suppose the conditions of peace to be fairly reported, what will be left of the Ottoman Power? How does the extent of the Sultan's authority compare with that of earlier members of his dynasty whose resources were a danger to Europe? The truth is that the present ruler, as regards breadth of dominions, will remain a more formidable potentate than Bajazet or Mohamed II, and may fairly vie with any of his sons prior to the reign of Soliman the Magnificent.

ANTI-RUSSIAN FEUDING.

LORD BEACONFIELD was vociferously cheered this afternoon by the crowd, numbering several thousand persons, which collected about the appearance of the House of Lords.

GLODSTONE CHERISHED.

The debate was adjourned to Monday.

GREECE.

PREPARATION FOR WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Athens advises say the Greek Parliament has decided on the question of Thessaly and Macedonia. It made a statement which is believed to be tantamount to a declaration of war. The whole population has been ordered to enroll in the National Guard.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A speech from Athens says the Cretan insurgents have declared that island annexed to Greece.

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Commandeur, the Greek Premier, indicated that this speech will be tantamount to a declaration of war against the Turks and Macedonians in order to protect the Greeks of those provinces from outrages of the Turks driven into them by the Russian advance. He said when the outrages occurred previously the Government sought the assistance of Europe, but Europe did nothing beyond making an inquiry. This time Greece would take the matter into her own hands. This is considered tantamount to a declaration of war.

A DECLARATION OF WAR.

It is remarkable that an insurrection has commenced in Greece. The insurrection in Macedonia is spreading. An engagement between the Turks and insurgents has been fought in Crete. The result is unknown.

WALES PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A speech from Athens says the following official announcement is published: "The Hallieck Government, moved by the suffering of the Greek provinces of Turkey, has given orders for an army of 12,000 men to cross the frontier to-morrow morning and occupy Thessaly, Epirus, and Macedonia in order to maintain strict police and prevent the massacres of Christians. The Chamber has voted 10,000,000 drachmas for war supplies, to be raised by loan."

THE TURKISH ARMY.

LONDON, Feb. 2—5 p.m.—A dispatch from Athens states that the Turkish force in the provinces inhabited by the Greeks consists of 15,000 regulars.

SERVIA.

THE SERBIAN DISASTERS.

BELGRADE, Feb. 1.—The ill-feeling is excited by the Russian peace conditions so intense that it appears to be decided that Servia shall disregard them and continue the war until she holds the whole of Old Servia.

POPULARITY OF PRINCE MILAN.

BELGRADE, Jan. 16.—In the Serbe Novine of to-day it is announced that a deputation consisting of Christians, Mohammedans, and Jews went from Nish to Aleksandrov to congratulate the Prince on the receipt of the former town. They were graciously received by the Prince, who promised to visit that town, which he accordingly did yesterday.

Among the deputees were the Metropolitan

Victor, the teachers of Christian schools, and other leading citizens, who presented their thanks for sending an ambassador from the Moslem sovereign. The Prince, who had been born in the Ottoman empire, said: "We know that the darkness, which had shrouded our country, was now being dispelled and that a better day was dawning for them. He also spoke about the state of the Church, and the schools promised to remain in the town, and acknowledged with gratitude that the Servians treated them well."

Padra, the deputee from Old Servia, who had come to Belgrade with allies and almost without resources outside the walls of their Capital, maintained throughout for some 300 years the Comitopoli. Very different was the command of the Ottoman ruler.

Padra stated on their country was now under the command of the Sultan in the fourteenth century, relegated to the Kingdom of Grada. Let us, however, forget that the Ottomans were without allies and almost without resources outside the walls of their Capital, maintained throughout for some 300 years the Comitopoli. Very different was the command of the Ottoman ruler.

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LONDON—American Exchange, 48 Strand. BENJY F. GILLIS, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

Holiday's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Hobson and Crane Combination. "Our Bachelors." Afternoon and evening.

McFadden's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "The Play." Afternoon and evening.

Harvey's Theatre.
Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of Milton Nobles. "The Phoenix." Afternoon and evening.

Collegiate Novelty Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Bank of America. "From the Alter to the Goldsmith" and "My Mother-in-Law." Afternoon and evening.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Bank of America. "From the Alter to the Goldsmith" and "My Mother-in-Law." Afternoon and evening.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, in the aggregate, and irregularly easier.

Wheat closed 75¢ per bushel lower, at \$1.70 @ \$10.75¢ for March and \$1.87 1/2¢ for April.

Barley closed 75¢ per bushel higher, at \$7.42 1/2¢ for March and \$7.49 1/2¢ for April.

Mats were easier, at \$3.62 1/2¢ per 100 lbs. for boxed shoulders and 53¢ for do for short ribs.

Whisky was steady, at \$1.00 per gallon.

Flour was in fair demand. Wheat

closed higher, at \$2.00 per barrel, and 43¢ for May.

Oats closed 4¢ lower, at 29¢ 1/2¢ spot

and 23¢ 1/2¢ for March. Rye was firmer, at 50¢.

Barley closed 10¢ for February and 40¢ for March.

Hoof were dull, at \$3.70 1/2¢ per cwt.

Cattle were active and strong, at \$3.50 1/2¢ per cwt.

Sheep were unchanged.

The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada is reported at 1,360,000 bushels, 5,878,000 bushels, 3,477,000 bushels, 755,000 bu rye, and 4,663,000 bu barley.

The number of hogs packed in the West during the past month is equal to the number packed in the four months ending with last February. Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 96 cars wheat, 132 cars corn, 37 cars oats, 6 cars rye, 39 cars barley. Total, 308 cars, or 125,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy 1,011.87¢ in greenbacks at the close. British consols quoted at 85-16 and sterling exchange at 88.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 88.

The snow-storm which resulted in no especial inconvenience to travel or traffic in Chicago and vicinity seems to have devoted itself particularly to the Eastern and New England States. The dispatches this morning tell of a most serious blockade of the railroads and of general havoc by the storm and wind in those less-favored localities.

The silver men of New York City tried their hand at a popular demonstration last evening, and in the vast crowd of people at Cooper Institute were successful in proving that a very strong element of the business community disintegrated altogether from the golden tone of the press of that city. The resolutions favoring the remonetization of the silver dollar were passed with as much enthusiasm as a Western audience would manifest on the same subject.

Wardie advises from some of the Turkish provinces contained in the cable dispatches this morning. Greece, better late than never, has concluded to strike for freedom from Ottoman subjection, and orders have been given by the Ottoman Government for the occupation of Thebes, Epirus, and Macedonia by an army of 12,000 men. The preservation of order and the protection from massacre of the Greek Christians in these provinces is the purpose of the movement as stated in the official bulletin, but the action is now the less a declaration of war by the Greek Government. Servia, too, is likely to organize a movement independent of Russia, whose terms of peace are regarded in Belgrade as an abandonment of Servian interests. It is thought probable that hostilities will be continued until the whole of Old Servia is recovered.

Wade Fox was absent from Brazil on his extended tour of the world, matters at home were not in an entirely satisfactory shape. Since his return the Imperial traveler seems to have undertaken a vigorous overhauling, with the result of discovering and reforming an extended series of scandalous practices among the members of his Cabinet. Corraze, the Minister of Finance, appears to have panned out a sort of Brazilian BELKIN. Favours in his line were bought outright, the middle man, or more properly, the middle woman, of the transactions being a courtesan, who received the bribes and presumably pocketed a big commission. In addition, the Finance Minister was shown to have been regularly in receipt of a share of the proceeds of revenue frauds perpetrated by an importing firm of which he was a member. These and other scandals being brought to the Emperor's notice, he has dismissed the entire Cabinet and organized a new Ministry.

The utter inefficiency of the Government Life-Saving Service of the Atlantic coast has been once more demonstrated with terrible conclusiveness by the wreck of the steamship Metropolis Thursday evening off Courrituck beach, North Carolina, near the scene of the destruction of the United States steamer Huron a few months ago. The agonizing episodes of the loss of the Huron have been repeated with remarkable similarity in the case of the Metropolis, of whose passengers and crew 102 are not believed to have perished within a stone's throw of the shore. Wherever the blame belongs,—whether with the inefficiency of this particular life-saving station, or with the negligently policy of Congress which has refused to vote the means whereby this important branch of the service could be made of any use in saving human life,—the awful

fact remains that over 100 persons have perished for lack of suitable assistance and appliances for their rescue. Whether the steamer was in a fit condition to encounter the perils of navigation at this stormy season is yet to be shown. In any event the time is ripe for some American FILMOL to come forward as the champion of those who go down to the sea in ships.

The Journal attempts to explain why the Assistant Treasurer at New York refuses to receive trade-dollars on deposit from the Postmaster. It quotes nearly all the Revised Statutes, and finally decides that "it is impossible to determine from the statute whether the trade-dollars now in domestic circulation are in use lawfully or not." If the information of the Journal had been fuller, it would have made so foolish a statement. The Subsidy Silver Coin law of July 13, 1876, says: "The trade-dollar shall not hereafter be a legal-tender." Until that act, the trade-dollar had been legal-tender, under the law of Feb. 12, 1873, to the amount of \$5. It is not now legal-tender for any amount.

The Democrats of the House seem fated to hear ridicule and odium in connection with their choice of a Doorkeeper. FRENZON, the incumbent who was "a bigger man than old GRANT," was succeeded by JOHN W. POLE, of Missouri, whose influence with members of the House, according to his own story, is even more potent than that of his garrulous predecessor, and whose manipulation of the pay-rolls of his office is charged to have been dishonest and fraudulent. Our Carter has finally got a chance to make good his promise to show that the Committee on Civil-Service Reform as at present constituted is something more than a "d—barren ideality." The section against Doorkeeper POLE, preferred in due form by Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, and supported by sworn affidavits, have been referred to GARTNER's Committee, whose Chairman has long yearned to show what he can do as a Civil-Service reformer. The Hour and the Man are jointly at hand, and the country will await with interest the result of the unusual combination.

The HICKS-LORD scandal in New York has reached a phase which makes two or three conclusions very apparent. First, LORD, senior, is a doting, susceptible old gentleman, who has fallen into the hands of a BLACK SHARP. Nevertheless, he is willing and ready to bestow his fortune upon her in consideration of her taking good care of him through the remainder of his unimportant life. Being in large degree incapable of administering his money judiciously, he ought not to have it. Second, BLACK SHARP having secured the old gentleman, although she is willing to nurse him until she comes into full possession of his estate by his demise, ought not to have the money. Third, the children, apparently being able-bodied men, who have obtained their living thus far by gently dead-beating their father, ought not to have it. As the case now stands, the children by threatening letters were seeking to blackmail the widow, who in turn fell an easy victim, the widow coming in ahead of the whole crowd. If such an affair had happened in Utopia, it would have been easily settled by a law sequestering the whole estate for the benefit of some prominent charity.

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The debate on the supplementary vote was renewed in the House of Commons yesterday, the Liberals continuing to dispute the existence of any necessity for or justification of the passage of the grant. A notable feature of the discussion was a statement by Mr. BOYCE, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, to the effect that if he were to speak without reserve he was sure there would not be a single opponent to the bill.

The meaning of this remark was in a measure disclosed by his subsequent reference to the danger of the total destruction of the Turkish Empire in Europe as the result of the peace conditions imposed by Russia. If the Under-Secretary had "spoken without reserve" to the extent of pronouncing that the purpose of the supplementary vote was to enable England to prevent the disruption or impairment of the Ottoman Empire in Europe, and that the Government was firmly committed to this policy and was determined to enforce it by a resort to arms if necessary, he would simply have declared what is very generally believed to be the truth; but the expectation of unanimous support for the vote as the result of such a declaration would be likely to fall flat for sheer want of realization, as there are plenty of Liberals in Parliament who believe that the interests of Christianity, civilization and progress would be promoted by the perpetual banishment of Ottoman rule from Europe.

THE REAL DANGER OF REPUDIATION.

There is practically no limit to the dishonesty of the gold clique or their paid advocates. They began by eliminating silver from the American monetary system without the consent of the people, though it was a step that should only have been taken after the most thorough canvass of the question and the most decided expression of popular will. They have since resorted to the most desperate efforts to maintain this device for exacting in the payment of debts more than the debtors ever agreed to pay the creditors ever expected to receive. They have denounced every man who has resisted this unlawful and unjust exaction as a cheat and a swindler. And now they are frantically endeavoring to heap contempt upon the silver movement, and follow a forlorn hope for its defeat, by treating it as a step in the direction of repudiation. The following extract from a recent article in the Chicago Times will illustrate the purpose:

It is simply one of the metamorphic manifestations of a representation party in the process of development. The essential and ultimate proposition is the same, and its advocates are the same. The propagation of the "silver standard" is a mere mask, a pretense to repeat the Resumption act, to refuse payment, but increase the amount of the outstanding debts. Arround this programme there are creditors by forcing them to receive the nation's dismised paper. Around this programme there are Eastern Democrats who believe in just one kind of money, and that when the Western Democratic party is to be allowed to run the Democratic party, it will be the object of the next National Convention to make sure of carrying the Western, Southern, and Middle States rather than New York, and that the East would be read out of the Democratic party if "the agents of the ROOSEVELTS in this country" should undertake to dictate financial policy.

The following extract from a recent article in the Chicago Tribune illustrates the purpose:

"The East and North," as its words, "will stand by one currency and one standard, and by all their consequences; the Democratic here will especially do so." It doubts the Democratic pretense at the West that the South will be equally solid on this question, and gives notice that the East is entirely for a permanent breach at any time the edict of excommunication may be issued.

Admitting that there still lingers a formidable sentiment in the country in favor of an unlimited inflation of irredeemable paper

currency; admitting that there is still a large faction of the Democratic party which looks forward to a partial repudiation of the national debt on the Pendletonian plan, so vigorously advocated by the Times in 1868; admitting that this danger must be met by the country,—then it is manifest that the restoration of the silver dollar is the safest, safest, and most permanent check that can be put upon any such inclination. If some of the persons who have been infected with this financial heresy have joined in the movement for the restoration of the silver dollar, it is an indication to a certain extent that they are ready to abandon their extreme inflation schemes, if they can be assured an adequate supply of real money. If others have joined the movement with the hope that the success of silver re-establishment would assist them in attaining an inflation of irredeemable currency, they have been utterly illogical in their methods of reasoning, and will find themselves sorely disappointed. There is nothing in common between silver restoration and greenback inflation. One is hard money, and the other soft money. The movement in behalf of the one is designed and calculated to shut off the other. The men who shall attempt, after silver remonetization, to urge an indefinite postponement of resumption, the flooding of the country with greenbacks or the payment of the national debt in an irredeemable currency, will find more opponents than ever before,—for the restoration of silver will deprive them of the only plausible excuse they have ever had for resisting the return to a hard-money basis.

If it is true that the fallacies of unlimited inflation of irredeemable currency, and the reputation in part or in whole of all debts, still have a strong hold in this country, then there is more ground for associating this dangerous with the desperate movement for resumption in gold alone than with any other possible condition of affairs. The Chicago Times furnishes in its own case an indication of the danger ahead. Now a rabid advocate for a single gold standard, it was in 1868, and for some time afterward, as strongly in favor of the Democratic nomination for Donnybrook Fair, if it were not for the strong probability that the actual remonetization of silver will put an end to it at a very early date. Nevertheless, so many hard words have already passed between the disputants, and sectional and personal feelings have been given such free play, that it may not be easy to close the breach. It is certain that the Democrats of the South and West have an infinite contempt for the Eastern Democrats, since their experience with TRIMES, and the Eastern Democrats generally are disposed to "rule or ruin."

CONSTABLES AS EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

The trial of Miss KEEZER for manslaughter in killing a Constable who had entered her house to take her property under an execution for rent discloses some of the features of the administration of law in Justice Courts, especially by Constables. In this case the defendant rented a house and occupied it, paying the rent up to the time of his removal. The landlord subsequently got out a distress warrant for rent of the vacated premises, and the Constable and his assistants seized and carried off from her new residence furniture amounting to four times the amount of rent claimed. This furniture was taken away, and said to be sold for the sum of \$40.35. The amount of the execution was \$58 and costs; after deducting the Constable's costs the sum of \$19.40 was entered as a credit on the judgment. The woman was subsequently got away from home on some false excuse, and nearly all that remained of her furniture was taken, supposed to be by burglars; and then a second levy was made. Entrance was obtained by fraud and, once in, the officer and his assistants proceeded to seize and carry off such furniture as was on the premises, which was variously estimated to be worth from \$50 to \$75. While engaged in this business, the woman, who was alone, got into an altercation with the officer, and shot him with a pistol. From the time of the burglary she had kept a pistol for her personal defense. We do not intend to discuss the McKEEZER case of itself, except so far as it discloses the practices of Constables and Justices.

It may not be out of place to say, without reference to the deceased officer, that while there have been and are now men holding the office of Constable who are honest men, and men having some respect for the rights of individuals and for the law, it is notorious that a large portion of them are dishonest and disreputable scoundrels, who violate the law, and violate private right and decency, and who, in their official dealing with women, or with men in humble circumstances, resort to brutality and robbery under the cover of their authority. The law of distress for rent in this State authorizes the landlord to issue his warrant of distress to the constable, and once in, the officer and his assistants seized and carried off from her new residence furniture amounting to four times the amount of rent claimed. This furniture was taken away, and nearly all that remained of her furniture was taken, supposed to be by burglars; and then a second levy was made. Entrance was obtained by fraud and, once in, the officer and his assistants proceeded to seize and carry off such furniture as was on the premises, which was variously estimated to be worth from \$50 to \$75. While engaged in this business, the woman, who was alone, got into an altercation with the officer, and shot him with a pistol. From the time of the burglary she had kept a pistol for her personal defense. We do not intend to discuss the McKEEZER case of itself, except so far as it discloses the practices of Constables and Justices.

On the following coroner's inquest, opened by the constable, shall be exempt from execution, attachment, and distress for rent, viz.: First, Prof. SUMMERS for an anti-slavery lecture in New York, and took occasion to express himself with a great deal of freedom about "ignorant and designing demagogues" among the Western Democracy. The Justice thereupon issues a summons against the tenant, and, upon hearing the case, may give judgment for what rent may be due, and issue execution therefor against the property seized, which may then be sold. There is also a law, however, which makes it impossible for the constable to evict the tenant for non-payment of rent, or for any other cause.

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SILVER.

A Successful Demonstration in the Stronghold of the Money-Changers.

Proceedings of the Meeting Last Night in New York City.

Text of the Resolutions Adopted by the Citizens There Assembled.

Synopsis of the Speech of Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, New York, Feb. 1.—The silver demonstration at the Cooper Union was a thoroughly successful attempt to sound the citizens and see if the people are right in claiming that the papers we are almost unanimous in oppose to us are almost unanimous in their opposition to the silver movement.

The large hall was crowded to overflowing, and many persons stood throughout the meeting. The audience was composed largely of business men, with a strong greenback element as well as silver favorers.

The speakers were listened to with the deepest attention and received the heartiest approval.

The allusion to the course of the metropolitan press in refusing to give the silver men a chance to express their views, and in combining with the money-power to crush the silver movement,

were received with enthusiasm.

Members of the audience, who had organized their intention to help the present Congressional Republicans who were in defense of the known wishes of their constituents. The meeting was called to order by Marcus Hanlon, leader of the Independent Greenback movement in this State.

He asserted that the names of 64,000 voters of this State had been obtained to petition Congress to remonetize silver, and that the people were anxious to see whether this did not show where the people had been misinformed.

New York was not against silver, but for it, as far as I am concerned, Mr. Colgate introduced James Ewing as Chairman. Mr. Colgate made a speech which was warmly applauded.

He stood before the meeting as an advocate for the remonetization of silver, not as a swindler, not as a rascal, not as a scoundrel.

"Pretty fair; pretty fair; can't complain."

Gen. Ewing says, of his own connection with the silver movement, that he is known whatever of it, so far as I am concerned. He was a member of the Directory of the Company when the silver bill passed, and signed the several agreements with various persons for having his name added to those of the agents or attorneys or agents rendered or to be rendered to the Company in regard to the bill proposed,—and that had only a certain prospective value, and that is that he is to receive one-fourth of those in the schedule published by the Post. As for the other agreements in the bill, he claims to have no information, but that they were all made by him, and upon his signature, and for the benefit of any particular officer or for the benefit of any particular attorney or agent.

Another mighty chief in the silver tribe was C. S. Pomeroy, of Kansas. Sometimes known as Senator Dilworth.

He is credited with \$160,000 in gold and 2,500 acres of Delaware land, 2,500 acres of Pottawatomie land, and 20,000 acres of Government land, including the entire state of Kansas.

He is also a member of the Thirty-fifth and Thirtieth Congresses from Kansas.

Carrie was the then Senator from Virginia. Morris S. Wilkinson was a Senator from Minnesota from 1863 to 1865.

R. F. Stanton was a Washington lawyer, born in 1810.

He was a Senator from Rhode Island.

He is now a member of the Senate.

He is a member of the Senate.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Reynolds took in 150 signers at the Langley Street Church last evening.

The Rev. George Schaeffer, President of the National Bank of Illinois, is confined to his home by illness.

The graduates of the Monticello Seminary had a reunion in the club-rooms of the Tremont House yesterday. There was a fair attendance.

Deacon L. A. Willard was knocked down by a team attached to a sleigh yesterday afternoon on State street, and received several bruises.

Col. Meyer, Special Revenue Agent, has been exiled daily from St. Louis for some time past, but as far as business in that city is concerned, it is hard to say what day will break his appearance in Chicago.

At 6 o'clock yesterday evening Harry Ryan, 60 years of age, was at No. 28 Madison street, and while in the Chapel of the Sacred Heart, slipped and broke his right leg. She was removed to his home and medical attention summoned.

An evening publication notes editorially that Sir Michael Edward Hicks Beaufoy has been appointed Colonial Secretary in the British Cabinet, and goes on to state that Mr. Beaufoy is "the Smith or 'Milner Brown' of the average French novelist."

The present Grand Jury, so far as nothing to the contrary appears, has voted to indict the contractors, W. W. Tamm, W. P. Tamm, and Col. W. Clegg, of the Chicago Life-Insurance Company. Mr. Storrs, who represents the shareholders, says that the trial of the contractors will be adjourned until next term.

A meeting of the committee of "Jack" Sturges—held at the residence of James McAllister—was held yesterday afternoon in the arbitration-room of the Board of Trade, at which a committee of three was appointed to go to the office of the Postmaster General to remit the charges made against the committee, and to consider at an adjourned meeting to be held in the same place Friday afternoon.

The Board of Trustees of the Eye & Ear Infirmary met yesterday afternoon in the arbitration room, presided over by Dr. Goodwin, Jr., F. A. Armstrong, W. H. Fitch, M. D., being a full board. The Master of the Hospital, Dr. J. H. Miller, Dr. H. A. Johnson, Moses Goss, E. L. Holmes, S. J. Jones, F. C. Hoyt, and J. N. Danforth, having received the unanimous vote of the Board, the Board of Trustees to fill the vacant place in the Medical staff, on motion, the recommendation of Dr. Miller, was unanimously concurred in by the Board of Trustees.

The creditors of the old Chicago News Company held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of the receiver, Dr. W. H. Fitch, at the office of the Receiver. Only a few of the creditors were present. Receiver Cook showed that he had received \$1,500 from Dr. J. H. Miller, \$1,000 from M. F. Tully, \$150 from Dr. J. H. McGrath, \$800 from T. E. Courtney, \$250 from James McAlister, or \$1,450, and that he had left a little over \$2000 on hand. It was therefore voted to declare a dividend of 10 per cent, and the meeting adjourned on that size, which has been done. Having settled that much, the meeting dissolved itself.

THE SNOW.

The snow-storm of the last forty-eight hours seems to have been heaviest in Chicago, and thence east and north, the western and northwestern sections of the country having been spared. The first measure taken by the street-car companies, there have been no delay in connecting to passenger cars, and the principle of the car being entirely engaged, and, on the principle that it is an all wind etc., the number of gauge of laborers can feel secure for their work, and pay them. No trouble has been experienced by teams, nor have the telegraph wires sustained any damage, though it is probable that it won't be much of a storm any more.

THE NEW CLUB.

The new Social Club of the North Side held an adjourned meeting last night at the Cleveland House of the New Orleans Hotel on Ontario street. The temporarily permanent officers—Mr. C. H. Dyer, President, and Mr. Conger, Secretary—were in the chair.

The Canvassing Committee appointed at the last meeting reported that they had secured the desired number of signatures. The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

After a score of gentlemen who were not present at the last meeting had been called to the roll, the total number of names greater than the number fixed upon as a basis with which the organization could be formed, was found to be 100. A club is now therefore a settled fact.

The greater part of last evening was taken up in discussing the question of the name, which was identical with that given in brief in last Sunday's Tribune. The election of officers was postponed until the next meeting, when the names of many members called away other social engagements.

HOTEL ALEXANDRA.

TRENTON HOUSE. Dr. J. R. Davison, Philadelphia; the Hon. S. S. Mansfield, Col. J. A. Mahon, Louisville; Dr. H. L. Dill, Dr. C. C. Bradley, Baltimore; Dr. C. H. Knapp, Winona, Minn.; Dr. John Williams, Philadelphia; Steamer House, D. P. Livermore, Boston; Dr. Edward Curran, London; J. R. Hunter, Madison; Dr. Wm. C. Hager, and J. A. Stevenson, Boston; Dr. J. C. Dickey, Rochester; P. O. Wheeler, New York; Dr. C. C. Bradbury, Boston; Dr. Phillips, Bay City; Dr. King, Beckford, Pa.; Dr. G. L. Phillips, New Haven; Dr. J. C. Dickey, Boston; Dr. Daniel Taylor, Trinidad; S. H. Burrill, St. Louis; A. D. Heaton, Louisville; Dr. J. C. Dickey, Boston; Dr. Frank Grand Pacific; John Croome, Louisville; F. M. Arnold, Dayton; A. J. Johnson, LaPorte; A. D. Heaton, New Orleans; Dr. J. M. Woolworth, Omaha; D. B. March; New Orleans.

THE "INTER-OCEAN."

The parties in interest in the case of Fawcett vs. the Inter-Ocean, in which the complainant sues to recover a balance of salary due him as financial editor, were promptly on hand yesterday morning at the office of Master-in-Chancery.

At the legal hearing, the Master-in-Chancery, after the usual formalities, adjourned the cause to the next session, and the complainant, Mr. Small, of counsel for the Inter-Ocean, addressed the Master, and moved that the reporters for the press, meaning The Tribune, be excluded from further action.

He made this motion for the reason that his client did not believe that the reporters in the newspapers on reports that were inaccurate. It was doing an injustice, and tended to work an injury to their business.

Master, in reply to the motion, said that as a Master in Chancery he was a portion of the machinery of justice, and that he was a part of the machine in which he so acted as a part of the public service. He believed it was not the stability of any Court in this State or in the United States to depend upon the Master-in-Chancery. Any citizen had a right to come into his office, while the Master was acting as an officer of the Court, and to have his case heard, and to have it decided in a gentlemanly manner. So far as the reporters were concerned in this case, they had done their duty, and had done it well.

The case at bar was a public one, so much so as to trial in the court, and he could not see why he should not be allowed to hear it. Under some circumstances public policy, for instance, he could take upon himself to exclude the reporters from the trial, but in this case, if the Master-in-Chancery was one of a depraved character, in which temporal or of a depraved nature, unfit for the public, it would be better to be excluded. In such a case, he would consider it his duty to exclude reporters and all others, except those directly concerned.

Mr. Small demurred to the decision, and stated that he would refer his motion to the Chancellor. He said that he had no objection to any further examination, should he take upon himself to exclude the reporters from the trial, but that the Master-in-Chancery would do so, and he would go on with the examination.

At the end of course, the complainant said it made no difference to him, and he could not make any such request.

Mr. Small, the attorney for the Inter-Ocean, represented whether he would come to trial on his rights as a citizen.

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THE OLD WORLD.

Cleanings of an Elder Woman Therin.

A Visit to Chamonix—The Mer de Glace and the Mauvais Pas.

Accident of the Brevant—A Congress at Geneva—John Brown and the Duke of Brunswick.

The Lake of Geneva—Chillon and Bonnivard—The Ancient Chateau of Latour.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Several fairy journeys brought us to the staid town of Geneva, where we were welcomed by the headquarters of Freemasonry, the old time, and known-to-day residence of most European journeys, and as a central point much resorted to for the holding of such Congresses and Conventions as are calculated to assemble people of various nationalities. A programme of this sort brought one of us to this spot at a given time, but this occasion was succeeded by a restful residence of some weeks in the quiet, pleasant city. We made it also, the base of operations for certain excursions into the beautiful neighborhood, of which the first was

A VISIT TO CHAMONIX.

We made an early start, on the top of a diligence, somewhat inconvenient of access, but delightful when reached. The journey occupied some seven hours; but its fatigue was scarcely felt in the enjoyment of the scenery, which became ever more grand, ever more beautiful, till we reached the village itself, and saw the grand mountain as nearly and clearly as any one can see it who does not venture its ascent. The road is a fine one, and the ascent very gradual. It will be remembered that Chamonix belongs to Savoy, and Savoy to France. We passed, on our way, the barrier between the two countries. Not until we had passed were we assailed by beggars, most of whom displayed some deformity of person which constituted their title to the charity of the traveling public. This sight, once familiar everywhere on the Continent, is now unusual as to shock and surprise the traveler, who asks, "Have we passed out of the realm of deformity?" As we passed, we were much amused at the ingenuity of those who had fruit to sell. This fruit was hung in small baskets upon a pole, and held up within the reach of those who sat in the banquette of the diligence. The mandarins were almost intolerable. We stopped to breakfast at St. Gervais les Bains—a picturesque place of summer-resort. By 2 p.m. we were in Chamonix, where we were received with great courtesy; but it was almost a soliloquy to behold. The little town is very gay with shops, and with parties of travelers going and coming in all directions. Dropping the editorial "we" for fear of a misunderstanding, I will say that I remember Chamonix thirty years ago, when it could boast only one hotel. It now has several, and its other resources have increased in proportion. The name of the "Mont Blanc," which we found very quiet and reasonable. From its garden, moreover, we had a fine view of the mountains. But this, however, was not our sole success without some additional effort, and so we devoted one day to a visit to

THE MER DE GLACE.

once the barrier of this region. We had excellent guides and obliging guides, who kept as close to us as our timidity required. A lady friend went with us, carried in a chair—so we were three. And we were a sorry-looking party, American, who turned out to be a grandson of our illustrious Alexander Hamilton. On reaching the chateau where one stops to take refreshments, we learned what war was held. Should we, or should we not, cross the Mer de Glace? I found the glacier green and blue. Its surface was formerly covered with the chisel, or scythe, of the sun, but it was half melted, and I refused to descend, and especially to attempt the mawesus pass, which we should have to pass in crossing the stream. Our young guide thought nothing of this mysterious impediment. Finally, our new acquaintance took charge of them, we, the mothers, after a little chafe of mutual suspicion, went with him to the mountain-side, and looked after them as long as we could see them. We then took refuge in the chisel, partook of a meal with our host, and the mountains came out with him. The mist of the lake constantly obscured them in such a manner that one scarcely suspects them to be there. The lake is about 12,000 feet above sea level, lifts itself, and you see a whole world of beauty, to lose sight of it again, but not to forget it—out of sight not always being out of mind.

DEBORAH.

The whole long sunny day found us skirting the borders of the lake, enjoying glimpses of auanies, Vevay, Montreux, Cluny, and other monomous; but their expression was at once fantastic and frivolous. The town of Geneva has applied a great part of the Royal legacy to its embellishment, and will add substantially to its beauty. It is a picture of taste, that the authorities appointed to deal with this bequest accepted it only in part. The large landed estates of the nobility, which were retained by this testator had the first claim, were relinquished to them, in spite of the testament which ignored them. The personal estate only was ignored in the use of the inheritance, and the Duke was wont to bedizen himself on public occasions. There were also many works of his embellishing residence in the outskirts of the city. The detailed informed me that I would find Mr. Clemens in the back yard. When I approached the celebrated humorist, he was sitting on an inverted washstand, trying to get rid of a toothache, which had got into his mouth. Twain had his hat full of oyster-crackers. The dog stood on his hind legs and snarled with much pleasure. "I am a good example," said Twain, "to set a good example." He was a good example, and I complimented him upon his surprising dexterity. "Oh!" said he, carelessly, "a great deal can be accomplished by practice. Here, do it!"

"I'LL GO AND SEE JOSEPH."

"I call him Jo" because I can't quite understand him. There are depths in that dog's nature that I haven't fathomed."

"It is worth living!"

Mr. Mullock has been in the *Contemporary Review*. We suspect it is in a great measure a question of the liver.

"Young fellow."

There is a man in New Jersey who, even while astute, manages to watch a table by his bedside—or rather, we should say, keeps his eye on it. He is a young fellow.

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